

**WEATHER**  
Fair Tuesday.

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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## AMERICAN FLEET NOW RESTS IN HOME WATERS

President Roosevelt Grows Enthusiastic at Review and Reception of the Fleet and in Toast Eulogizes Officers and Bluejackets.

(Associated Press.)

FORTRESS MONROE (Va.), Feb. 22.—"Not until some American fleet returns victorious from a great sea battle will there be another home-coming, another such sight as this. I drink to the American navy," This was the toast of President Roosevelt today as he stood raptly happy in the cabin of the cruiser yacht Mayflower at the conclusion of the review ceremonies attending the welcome home of the American battleship fleet. He was surrounded by the admirals and captains of the sixteen world-encircling vessels, brilliantly attired in all gold lace paraphernalia and special full dress uniform, and every glass was raised in response to the president's suggestion. "We stay-at-homes also drink to the men who have made us prouder than ever of our country," added the president, and again the toast was pledged.

"When the fleet sailed from San Francisco, Mr. President," replied Rear Admiral Sperry, "you sent us a message saying that ours was a heavy responsibility and a great honor. That we have today fulfilled this responsibility makes this the proudest moment of our lives. I say 'we' advisedly in speaking of the fleet, for no one man could have done what has been done without the loyal, willing co-operation of every man on the fleet."

"Thus briefly the commander in chief of the returning ships made his official report to the commander in chief of the army and navy. To the men and junior officers the president expressed his appreciation and the thanks of the country for the prestige which the cruise of the fleet has given to the American navy, by making visits to the four divisional flagships, the Connecticut, Louisiana, Georgia and Wisconsin. On the Connecticut the president climbed upon the barrette or steel foundation of the after turret with its protruding twelve-inch rifles, and in the shadow of those great guns he briefly addressed the crew. In order to reach the shelf of the barrette, some five feet above the deck, the president had to step first upon a water hydrant. His foot slipped when he made the initial attempt and he narrowly missed a fall which might have proved serious. As he finally made the gun platform the crew cheered lustily.

The day for the fleet's homecoming was cold and gray. A drizzling downpour of rain followed the early morning fog that threatened seriously to interfere with arrangements for the entry and review. The Mayflower in the night had made the perilous journey down the lower Potomac and through the Chesapeake bay, for scores of excursion crafts from Washington and Baltimore were striving with her to make their way through the gray banks of mist. But the Mayflower safely reached the anchorage off the lightship that marks the tail of the Horseshoe shoals and took up a position in almost the identical spot where fourteen months ago the president bade the departing vessels God-speed on their momentous journey. Tonight the fleet is once more at home and rests in two long lines. The vessels were brilliantly illuminated during this evening. Ashore the admirals and captains of the fleet, together with two score or more of officers are the guests at the annual banquet of the Navy League of the United States, the speakers being Rear Admiral Sperry, who responded to the toasts, "The Fleet," Captain John Fremont of the battleship Mississippi, whose subject was "The Modern Battleship," and Lieutenant Commander Ridley McLean, first ordnance officer, who spoke on the "American Bluejackets."

## SUMMERS DEFEATS BRITT

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Johnny Summers, the English pugilist, tonight, received a decision over Jimmy Britt of San Francisco, California, in a twenty-round fight before the National Sporting club. During the early stages of the fight, Britt did most of the leading, apparently trying to deliver a knockout, and up to the sixth or eighth round he had the better of the argument, but from that on Summers improved and the honors were even at the close of the tenth.

## PRESIDENT-ELECT SPENDS HOLIDAY IN PHILADELPHIA

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The secretary of the treasury in Taft's cabinet will be selected during the stay of the president-elect in New York, where he goes tomorrow morning to remain until Saturday. George Wickersham, who will be attorney general in the next administration, reviewed the inaugural address of Taft here today. Taft made an extended address before the faculty and student body of the Pennsylvania university and an immense audience this morning, and tonight was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania university where he repeated the address made before the student body.

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## OMAHA PACKERS WILL EMPLOY NO MORE GREEKS

(By Associated Press.)  
OMAHA, Feb. 22.—Although a recurrence of last night's rioting in South Omaha is not looked for, the feelings against the Greeks there is still very strong. It is declared that suits aggregating about \$25,000 will be filed against the town of South Omaha by those whose property was destroyed. The announcement is made that packing companies in South Omaha hereafter will refuse to employ Greeks.

## OUR LEGISLATORS ARE PRESENT AT BIG FEED

(By Associated Press.)  
RENO, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed at the University of Nevada today with a unique entertainment in the shape of a bullhead breakfast that began in the morning and lasted throughout the day. The object of the breakfast was two fold: to raise money for the student's athletic club and to bring the people of the state in closer touch with the university. Practically every member of the Nevada legislature was in attendance.

## WILLIAM TAFT PAYS TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Is Principal Speaker at Commencement Exercises of the University of Pennsylvania and Dwells on Work of First President.

(By Associated Press.)  
PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), Feb. 22.—Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, today was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with another. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose this morning, to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government."

"The first profession is that of the ministry. Time was when the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced; but the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge by the press, the disappearance of the simple village life, have contributed radically to change the position and influence of the ministry in the community."

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement, the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them

to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency today in keeping us advised of the conditions among the oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect to our proper oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said that "their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect." He pointed out that the professional teacher "may exercise great indirect political influence by the encouragement that he ought to give to the young man of college age and life in the study and pursuit of politics."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad. Referring to the newspaper press he said: "Its power of public instruction is very great; but when it panders to the vulgar taste for sensationalism and becomes entirely irresponsible in its influence for good, its pernicious tendency is obliterated only by the power of the people to protect themselves against it by safe discrimination and a healthy skepticism. The close relation between journalism and politics, no one who has been in the slightest degree familiar with the course of a popular government, can ignore. The unjust color sometimes given through jaundiced editors and correspondents has an injurious effect, but fortunately such injustice is generally remedied."

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal.

After mentioning the great good in actual results, accomplished by

California Senator Has Prepared Substitute for Former Asiatic Measure and States Japanese are a Menace to American People.

(By Associated Press.)

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 22.—Senator Lester Burnett, chairman of the senate committee on federal relations, has prepared a resolution as a substitute for the measures drawn by Caminetti and Marc Anthony relative to the Asiatic exclusion. The resolution in part states the influx from the over populated nations of Asia is of people who are unsuited for American citizenship; has resulted and will result in the lowering of the American standard of life and dignity and the wage-earning capacity of American labor; that the exclusion of Chinese laborers under the existing exclusion laws of the United States has tended to preserve an economic and social welfare of the people, and in the interest of California, we desire the retention of said laws and extending in their terms provisions to other Asiatic people. Congress is urged to maintain the present exclusion of Chinese and to extend the terms so to apply to and include all Asiatics.

many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which, he said, "is in a wide sense the profession of government."

He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work, because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call for the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great civil war. Such was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its commencement day. He was a lawyer or a doctor or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory—a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training, but to that which, of all things, is the most to be pursued and desired—to his high character as a man."

## AWFUL DISEASE OF MARATHONITIS NOW PREVALENT

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Cheered by the wild shouts of a great crowd which thronged the Golden Gate park stadium, Otto Boeddiker of the Olympic club, won the Marathon race today in the remarkable time of 2:40:31 3-5, which is nearly fifteen minutes faster than the time made over the classic course by "Johnny" Hayes, the Marathon winner at the Olympic games in London last year. The race was under the auspices of the Olympic club and forty-seven starters had entered for the full twenty-six miles and 385 yards. The course was laid through Golden Gate park, while the last stretch of the finish was within the stadium. Boeddiker's time is slightly more than four minutes over the world's record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Edwin H. White of the Holy Cross Lyceum of

Brooklyn, won the Marathon race for amateurs from Brooklyn to the sea gate at Coney Island and return today. The time was 2:53:45.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22.—The ten-mile handicap Marathon race was won today by Porter Craig, the time being 1:01:30. C. V. O'Donnell was the first to finish, he having been given a handicap of ten minutes. His time was 1:07.

## BIG OPERATORS ARRIVE IN ELY.

(By Associated Press.)  
EAST ELY (Nev.), Feb. 22.—Thomas F. Cole of Duluth; Joseph L. Groux and Stillman F. Kelly, of Boston; J. A. Snedaker of Denver; George F. Piper of St. Paul and George Hewitt of Ishpeming, arrived last night on a trip of inspection to the properties of the Groux Consolidated and with the purpose of determining on future plans of operations. The party expects to remain here until Tuesday.

During the course of their stay here they will also perfect the plan of the new railroad which is to be constructed from this place to Tonopah and Goldfield.

JUSTICE IS SWIFT.  
ROANOKE (Va.), Feb. 22.—Arthur Christian, a negro who yesterday criminally assaulted and murdered Miss Mary Dobbs, 14 years of age, the daughter of a farmer, was today sentenced to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary on March 22.

## ATELL DEFEATS REAGAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Monte Attell was given the decision today over Jimmy Reagan at the end of twenty-round contest. Reagan was clearly outpointed as a boxer from the start but his gameness and strength made Attell's chances slim at one time. Attell was knocked down at the end of the sixth and three times in the seventh round. Monte floored Reagan in the eighth. Reagan's ability to take punishment was the feature of the fight.